

641—1.1 (139A) Definitions. For the purpose of these rules, the following definitions shall apply:

“Acute or chronic respiratory conditions due to fumes, vapors or dusts” means acute chemical bronchitis; any acute, subacute, or chronic respiratory condition due to inhalation of a chemical fume or vapor; or pneumoconioses not specifically listed elsewhere in these rules. (ICD-10 codes J63.0 to J64, J66, and J68.0 to J68.9) *“Acute or chronic respiratory conditions due to fumes, vapors or dusts”* excludes those respiratory conditions related to tobacco smoke exposure.

“Agriculturally related injury” means any nonhousehold injury to a farmer, farm worker, farm family member, or other individual, which occurred on a farm, or in the course of handling, producing, processing, transporting or warehousing farm commodities.

“AIDS” means AIDS as defined in Iowa Code section 141A.1.

“Area quarantine” means prohibiting ingress to and egress from a building or buildings, structure or structures, or other definable physical location, or portion thereof, to prevent or contain the spread of a suspected or confirmed quarantinable disease or to prevent or contain exposure to a suspected or known chemical, biological, radioactive, or other hazardous or toxic agent.

“Business” means and includes every trade, occupation, or profession.

“Care provider” means an individual who is trained and authorized by federal or state law to provide health care services or services of any kind in the course of the individual’s official duties, for compensation or in a voluntary capacity, who is a health care provider, emergency medical care provider as defined in Iowa Code section 147A.1, firefighter, or peace officer. *“Care provider”* also means an individual who renders emergency care or assistance in an emergency or due to an accident as described in Iowa Code section 613.17.

“Case” means an individual who has confirmatory evidence of disease.

“Clinical laboratory” means any laboratory performing analyses on specimens taken from the body of a person in order to assess that person’s health status.

“Communicable disease” means any disease spread from person to person or animal to person.

“Congenital or inherited disorder” means congenital or inherited disorder as defined in Iowa Code section 136A.2.

“Contagious or infectious disease” means hepatitis in any form, meningococcal disease, tuberculosis, and any other disease, with the exception of AIDS or HIV infection as defined in Iowa Code section 141A.1, determined to be life-threatening to a person exposed to the disease based upon a determination by the state public health medical director and epidemiologist and in accordance with guidelines of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of the United States Department of Health and Human Services.

“Department” means the Iowa department of public health.

“Designated officer” means a person who is designated by a department, agency, division, or service organization to act as an infection control liaison officer.

“Director” means the director of the Iowa department of public health.

“*Exposure*” means the risk of contracting disease.

“*Fetal death*” means an unintended death occurring after a gestation period of 20 completed weeks, or an unintended death of a fetus with a weight of 350 or more grams. “Fetal death” is synonymous with stillbirth.

“*HBV*” means hepatitis B virus.

“*Health care facility*” means a health care facility as defined in Iowa Code section 135C.1, an ambulatory surgical center, or a clinic.

“*Health care provider*” means a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, osteopathy, chiropractic, podiatry, nursing, dentistry, optometry, or licensed as a physician assistant, dental hygienist, or acupuncturist.

“*HIV*” means HIV as defined in Iowa Code section 141A.1.

“*Hospital*” means hospital as defined in Iowa Code section 135B.1.

“*Hypersensitivity pneumonitis*” means a disease in which the air sacs (alveoli) of the lungs become inflamed when certain dusts are inhaled to which the person is sensitized or allergic. “Hypersensitivity pneumonitis” includes but is not limited to farmer’s lung, silo filler’s disease, and toxic organic dust syndrome.

“*IDSS*” means the Iowa disease surveillance system, a secure electronic statewide disease reporting and surveillance system.

“*Infectious disease*” means a disease caused by the entrance into the body of organisms, including but not limited to bacteria, protozoans, fungi, prions, or viruses which grow and multiply.

“*Infectious tuberculosis*” means pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis as evidenced by:

1. Isolation of *M. tuberculosis* complex (positive culture) from a clinical specimen or positive nucleic acid amplification test, or
2. Both radiographic evidence of tuberculosis, such as an abnormal chest X-ray, and clinical evidence, such as a positive skin test or whole blood assay test for tuberculosis infection, coughing, sputum production, fever, or other symptoms compatible with infectious tuberculosis that lead a health care provider to diagnose infectious tuberculosis according to currently acceptable standards of medical practice and to initiate treatment for tuberculosis.

“*Injury*” means physical damage or harm to the body as the result of an act or event.

“*Investigation*” means an inquiry conducted to determine the specific source, mode of transmission, and cause of a disease or suspected disease occurrence and to determine the specific incidence, prevalence, and extent of the disease in the affected population. “Investigation” may also include the application of scientific methods and analysis to institute appropriate control measures.

“*Isolation*” means the separation of persons or animals presumably or actually infected with a communicable disease, or that are disease carriers, for the usual period of communicability of that

disease. Isolation shall be in such places, marked by placards if necessary, and under such conditions to prevent the direct or indirect conveyance of the infectious agent or contagion to susceptible persons.

“Local board” means the local board of health.

“Local department” means the local health department.

“Microcystin toxin” means the toxin that is released by blue-green algae or cyanobacteria.

“Microcystin toxin poisoning” means any acute or subacute systemic, ophthalmologic, or dermatologic illness or injury resulting from or suspected of resulting from inhalation, ingestion, or dermal exposure to toxins associated with a blue-green algae or cyanobacteria bloom in water.

“Noncommunicable respiratory illnesses” means an illness indicating prolonged exposure or overexposure to asbestos, silica, silicates, aluminum, graphite, bauxite, beryllium, cotton dust or other textile material, or coal dust. “Noncommunicable respiratory illnesses” includes, but is not limited to asbestosis, coal worker’s pneumoconiosis, and silicosis.

“Occupationally related asthma, bronchitis or respiratory hypersensitivity reaction” means any extrinsic asthma or acute chemical pneumonitis due to exposure to toxic agents in the workplace. (ICD-10 codes J67.0 to J67.9)

“Pesticide” means (1) any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating directly or indirectly any insects, rodents, nematodes, fungi, weeds, and other forms of plant or animal life or viruses, except viruses on or in living persons, which the Iowa secretary of agriculture shall declare to be a pest; and (2) any substances intended for use as a plant growth regulator, defoliant, or desiccant. Pesticides include active and inert ingredients of herbicides, insecticides, rodenticides, repellants, fumigants, fungicides, wood treatment products, and disinfectants as well as adjuvants that are added to a pesticide formulation to improve or change properties such as deposition, persistence, or mixing ability.

“Pesticide poisoning” means any acute or subacute systemic, ophthalmologic, or dermatologic illness or injury resulting from or suspected of resulting from inhalation or ingestion of, dermal exposure to, or ocular contact with a pesticide. Laboratory confirmation is not required.

“Placard” means a warning sign to be erected and displayed on the periphery of a quarantine area, forbidding entry to or exit from the area.

“Poison control or poison information center” means any organization or program which has as one of its primary objectives the provision of toxicologic and pharmacologic information and referral services to the public and to health care providers (other than pharmacists) in response to inquiries about actual or potential poisonings.

“Public health disaster” means an incident as defined in Iowa Code section 135.140.

“Quarantinable disease” means any communicable disease which presents a risk of serious harm to public health and which may require isolation or quarantine to prevent its spread. “Quarantinable disease” includes but is not limited to cholera; diphtheria; infectious tuberculosis; plague; smallpox; yellow fever; viral hemorrhagic fevers, including Lassa, Marburg, Ebola, Crimean-Congo, South American, and others not yet isolated or named; novel influenza; and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS).

“Quarantine” means the limitation of freedom of movement of persons or animals that have been exposed to a quarantinable disease within specified limits marked by placards, if necessary, for a period of time equal to the longest usual incubation period of the disease in such manner as to prevent the spread of a quarantinable disease which affects people.

“Reportable cancers” means those cancers included in the National Cancer Institute’s Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program.

“Reportable disease” means any disease designated by this chapter.

“Severe skin disorder” means those dermatoses, burns, and other severe skin disorders which result in death or which require hospitalization or other multiple courses of medical therapy.

“Sexually transmitted disease or infection” or *“STI”* means a disease or infection as identified by this chapter that is transmitted through sexual practices. “Sexually transmitted disease or infection” includes, but is not limited to, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), chlamydia, gonorrhea, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), human papillomavirus, and syphilis.

“Suspected case” means an individual that presents with clinical signs or symptoms indicative of a reportable or quarantinable disease.

“Toxic agent” means any noxious substance in solid, liquid or gaseous form capable of producing illness in humans including, but not limited to, pesticides, heavy metals, organic and inorganic dusts and organic solvents. Airborne toxic agents may be in the form of dusts, fumes, vapors, mists, gases or smoke.

“Toxic hepatitis” means any acute or subacute necrosis of the liver or other unspecified chemical hepatitis caused by exposure to nonmedicinal toxic agents other than ethyl alcohol including, but not limited to, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, tetrachloroethane, trichloroethylene, phosphorus, trinitrotoluene (TNT), chloronaphthalenes, methylenedianilines, ethylene dibromide, and organic solvents. (ICD-10 codes K71.0 to K71.9)

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